

## PAYMENTS TO CORPORATE OFFICERS

The purpose of this information sheet is to clarify whether payments made by a corporation to a corporate officer who is an employee under Section 621 (a) and 13004 of the Unemployment Insurance Code should be classified as wages or as a loan.

### What are Wages?

“Wages” are payments made to an employee for his or her personal services, including commissions, bonuses, and the reasonable value of all remunerations paid to an employee in any medium other than cash (e.g., lodging and meals).

### Factors Indicating Loans or Wages

The following factors, when available, are used by the Department to determine if a specified payment made to a corporate officer constitutes a loan or wages. These factors were established in tax decisions issued by the California Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board.

#### Loans

1. A pre-incorporation agreement exists calling for assumption of the liability owed to a corporate officer by the predecessor corporation to be paid by the successor corporation.
2. The loan was acknowledged in the Articles of Incorporation.
3. The loan was recorded in corporate minutes.
4. There exists a corporate resolution stating that the loan was bona fide.

5. The loan was so named in company books, which include the general ledger.
6. The loan was secured by a note.
7. Income tax returns report the loan.

#### Wages

1. It is not possible by examining accounting or payment records to determine whether the payments received by the corporate officers are acknowledged wages or a loan.
2. There is no written evidence of a loan.
3. There is no record of any meeting by officers or directors of the corporation authorizing payment to be for the loan.
4. There is no effort made to collect the loan money by the corporation.
5. The payments made to a corporate officer in order to allow him or her to meet living expenses will be considered wages where evidence is insufficient to establish that such payments are a bona fide loan.
6. The loan agreement had a low interest rate, only payable on demand, and was unsecured.

In considering each of these available factors, a determination of whether payments are wages or a loan will depend upon a grouping of factors that are significant in relation to the service being performed by the corporate officer. There is no single controlling factor.

#### Examples

A corporate officer loaned money to the corporation. The corporate officer raised the money through personal loans from banks. The pre-incorporation agreement called for the

corporation to assume the liability owed the corporate officer. The corporation's board of directors passed a resolution affirming all liabilities. The corporation was repaying the corporate officer. These payments were held to be repayment of a loan. T-79-178

The recipient of the "loan" was a corporate officer. The "loan" was given to the corporate officer for his convenience when his salary was being garnished. The "loan agreement" was drafted by the corporate officer and contained terms entirely favorable to him; it was an open-end agreement providing a favorable rate of interest and payable only on demand. It was unsecured. The corporation has made no demand for payment and the payment was listed as compensation in the corporate accounting system. The money received by the corporate officer was held to be wages. T-76-78

## **Reporting Requirements**

If payments received by corporate officers are "wages" they are taxable for unemployment insurance, employment training tax, state disability insurance, and personal income tax (PIT). PIT should be withheld based on the DE 4 or W-4 completed by the corporate officer.

For further information, call the local Employment Tax Customer Service Office listed in the White Pages under: "Government Listing" - State Government Offices - Employment Development Department - Employment Tax Information.

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